

Mapline

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A Chinese Map of the World Dated 1858

By Richard A. Pegg



Map of the World (Wanguo yutu), China, Qing dynasty, dated 1858 (8th year of Xianfeng reign (1851-62)). Woodblock print, ink, color and gold on paper, 127 x 75 cm. each. Newberry Library, Novacco 8F.



Detail from *Map of the World (Wanguo yutu)*, Newberry Library, Novacco 8F.

The Newberry Library currently holds a Chinese *Map of the World (Wanguo yutu)* dated to 1858.¹ Produced in two large sheets, the map has a lengthy inscription across the top and presents the world as two hemispheres. Much of the content and presentation style of the Newberry map is based on a Chinese manuscript map dated to 1800 presently in the MacLean Collection. This essay will discuss the 1800 manuscript map and its later influence first on a woodblock printed version in Korea in 1834 and then on the later woodblock-printed 1858 map in the Newberry's collection.

A Chinese Map of the World of 1800

The MacLean Collection has a Chinese manuscript map of the world dated to 1800. It is mounted as a hanging scroll and drawn in ink and color on paper. The full title of this map is *Complete Map of the Great Qing's Myriad Tribute States (Using) Mercator's Projection of Longitude and Latitude in a Globular Projection Old and New (Daqing tong zhigong wanguo jingwei diqishi fangyu gujin tu)*. This map was created as one of an Imperial edition of thirty-one records prepared ex-

clusively for the Imperial Archives Library. It was part of a group of maps and documents reproduced in celebration of important records originally produced during Emperor Qianlong's (1711-99, r. 1736-95) lengthy reign. The year 1800 marked the one year anniversary of Qianlong's death. The map is dated and signed, "Jiajing (reign) fifth year (1800), gengshen (year), last month of summer (August). Maps and descriptions planned and edited by Zhuang Tingfu from Jinling." Zhuang Tingfu (1728-1800) was a Chinese scholar first known for his 1794 *Map of the World*, currently in the collection of the Library of Congress.

On the MacLean map, the three-thousand-character inscription had two agendas, the first section to emphasize the ongoing tribute system and the second to discuss modern science and mathematics. The Imperial Chinese tribute system was founded on the premise that China was the Middle Kingdom (*zhongguo*) or center of the world and that all non-Chinese were un-

civilized and inferior. Peoples and countries sent "tribute" missions in exchange for trade and foreign relations, a system that legitimized China's superiority and suzerainty. From the final entry we then learn that the British came in the fifty-eighth year of the Qianlong reign (1793) and paid tribute to the Chinese emperor. The text is clear that England, like all tribes and states near and far, came to the Chinese court to pay tribute, which included the presentation of maps as a sign of their submission to China. England in that year had sent George Macartney (1737-1806) as first envoy of Britain on a mission to establish the first British embassy in Beijing. This is the well-known Macartney Mission sent to East Asia as sponsored by the British throne and the East India Company. The British were however not able to successfully establish said mission at that time. Part of the problem no doubt was that while the West had, since the mid-seventeenth century, come to believe that all nations were theoretically equal, the Chi-



Map of the Great Qing's Myriad Tribute States (Using) Mercator's Projection of Longitude and Latitude in a Globular Pattern Old and New (*Daqing tong zhigong wanguo jingwei diqiushi fangyu gujin tu*), China, Qing dynasty, Jiajing period (1796-1821), dated 1800, compiled and edited by Zhuang Wangfu from Jinling. Hanging scroll, ink and color on paper, 60 x 93 cm (image), 211 x 104 cm (overall). MacLean Collection, Photograph by James Prinz.



Detail from Map of the Great Qing's Myriad Tribute States...

nese did not replace their traditional tributary system of dealing with foreigners until the nineteenth century.²

The fourth paragraph discussed the creation of this *Complete World Map* and the considerable work of the Bureau of Operations (*shifang*), a part of the War Ministry, in charge of map making. This included the examination of the *Complete Globular World Maps* from the late Ming dynasty's Wanli period (1573-1620) of Matteo Ricci (1552-1610) and those later from Ferdinand Verbiest (1623-88) and "other Westerners." Matteo Ricci's world map entitled *Complete Map of the Myriad Countries of the World* (*Kunyu wanguo quantu*) was first produced in China in 1602. Verbiest's well-known *Complete Map of the World* (*Kunyu quantu*) was not actually produced until 1674, in the early Kangxi period of the Qing Dynasty. Of note is that both the 1674 Verbiest map and the 1800 MacLean map are very similar in composition visually, as both have a long horizontal inscription across the top and the double hemisphere maps below with the relative positions of the continents in similar positions.³

The inscription then discusses in detail the spherical structure of the world, the equator, north and south poles, Mercator's projection, longitude and latitude, changes of time and season, and circumference of the globe, etc. The circumference of the globe given

is 90,000 *li*, versus the 36,948 British miles (actually much closer than it sounds) given on contemporaneous maps produced in Europe.⁴ Again, specific names are introduced such as Jamal al-Din (thirteenth century C. *Chama luding*) the Persian astronomer from Bukhara who worked in the court of Kublai Khan in the thirteenth century. Here, his discussions of the use of three hundred and sixty degrees, the equator, as well as the north and south poles are cited. The five known continents (the Americas were considered one continent) are discussed as well as countries and large bodies of water in the four directions.

There is a section providing coordinates using latitude and longitude for each of the provincial capitals, eighteen total, as well as locations north and west in Manchuria, Mongolia and Central Asia. Each provincial capital has its name as well as the name of the prefecture in which it resides. Beijing is listed as The Capital (*Jingshi*), in Xuntian Prefecture. Its latitude is listed as 40 degrees while its longitude is presented as the mean (*zhongxian*) for all measures of longitude, thus making it the "center of the world," so each place cited is relative east or west to the Qing dynasty capital.

As explained in the text, there is a patterned band of 360 green/blue and striped boxes around the circum-



Detail from Map of the Great Qing's Myriad Tribute States...

ference of each hemisphere with a scale indicating every ten degrees of latitude. The Equator [given using two names, the western “middle belt” (*zhongdai*) and the traditional Chinese “red road” (*zhidao*)] is depicted as a patterned band of empty and stripped boxes. Four orange bands depict the Arctic Circle, the Tropic of Cancer (*beidai*), the Tropic of Capricorn (*nandai*) and the Antarctic Circle respectively. Also included is another patterned band of empty and stripped boxes on which are deployed the Chinese twenty-four solar terms of the zodiac sometimes called “yellow road belt” (*huangdaodai*) but here marked on the map as “yellow road line” (*huangdaoxian*). The solar terms are presented in order and represent the relative positions of the sun within the Chinese traditional larger celestial construct. The Chinese zodiac band depicts the relative position of the sun in relation to the elliptical and axial tilt of the earth as understood through the relative length of daylight each day, the four seasons and in relation to the northern and southern hemispheres.

The MacLean 1800 map also includes information learned from the naval voyages of well-known European explorers such as Commodore John Byron (1723-86), Captain Samuel Wallis (1728-95), Louis-Antoine de Bougainville (1729-1811) as well as Captain James Cook’s (1728-79) circumnavigations. Unfortunately, the routes depicted as hashmarks across all the oceans are not clearly identified.⁵ In the South Pacific, islands such as Dog Island (*quandao*) and Saint Bernanado (*shengbaiernaduo*) in the Society Islands were part of Byron’s discoveries and thus one of these hash-marks may be his voyage of 1765 while the top hash-mark line through the Marquesas Islands (*mengduose*) is likely Cook’s passage in 1774.

In considering the sources for this map, Zhuang cited Ricci and in particular Verbiest’s 1674 *Map of the World*, which indeed has a very similar composition. The positions of the two hemispheres with the Americas on the left, as found in the Verbiest map, is the typical European orientation, while in the Ricci map the relative positions are reversed – perhaps so that China would appear closer to the center of the map proper, and therefore closer to the Middle Kingdom perception of their place in the larger world. One has to also

acknowledge that someone from the 1793 Macartney Mission presented maps. There were ninety-two members in that mission. The list of the gifts procured in London in January and August of 1792 for this mission’s presentation to the emperor of China is currently in the British Library.⁶ The official gifts included a pair of globes, one terrestrial and the other celestial, a planetarium, astronomical tools like telescopes and an orrery, other scientific measuring tools as well as carriages, saddles, and so forth. Maps were also likely exchanged from other members of the mission such as Captain Sir Erasmus Gower (1742-1814), Commander of the embassy and HMS Lion, George Staunton (1737-1801), Secretary to the Embassy, Sir John Barrow (1764-1848), Second Secretary to the Admiralty and the artist William David Alexander (1767-1816) who made topographical drawings for the mission. We know for example that Macartney himself made personal gifts of a telescope and two watches to the Qianlong emperor.⁷

However, the timing of production and content of Zhuang’s 1794 map and the subsequent MacLean 1800 map would indicate that sources included British maps and likely those created by Aaron Arrowsmith (1750-1823). Arrowsmith’s 1790 *Chart of the World on Mercator’s Projection*, included the 1765 voyages of Commodore John Byron, 1767 voyages of Captain Samuel Wallis, the 1768 voyages of Louis-Antoine de Bougainville as well as Captain James Cook’s three well-known voyages (1768-71, 1772-75, and 1776-79) and others. Four years later, in 1794, he published his large *Map of the World* on a globular projection that came with a twenty-five-page booklet entitled *A Companion to a Map of the World*. This booklet describes the geometrical construction of the globular projection, the correction of traditional distortions of the Mercator Projection, rules for measuring distances with six case studies, the history of measuring the earth beginning with Eratoshenes in the third century BCE, a section of illustrative charts and diagrams and finishes with a list of the 136 maps, charts, books, etc. used as his sources. This booklet is significant as it presents the same type of information found on Zhuang’s 1794 and 1800 *Maps of the World*.



Jigu jeonhudo (Maps of the front and back [hemispheres] of the globe), Korea, Joseon dynasty, dated 1834. Woodblock print, ink on paper, 88.2 x 42 cm. Sungshin Women's University Collection, Seoul.

Korean Terrestrial Maps of 1834

In Korea in 1834, the MacLean 1800 map was the source for a pair of woodblock printed maps produced through the collaboration of Kim Jeongho (1804-66?) and Choe Hangi (1803-77). Kim and Choe produced a set of four woodblock printed maps, consisting of a pair of terrestrial maps and a pair of celestial maps entitled *Maps of the Front and Back [hemispheres] of the Globe* (K. *Jigu jeonhudo*) and the *Maps of the Fixed Stars of the Northern and Southern Yellow Road* (*Huangdo boknamhang seongdo*). This collaboration represents some of the first works for Kim and Choe, individually as well as collaboratively, two men who went on to become well published and well-known map-making figures in nineteenth century Korea.

Kim Jeongho is perhaps Korea's best known geographer and cartographer. Kim's most important work is the *Territorial Map of the Great East* (*Daedong yeojido*) of 1861 produced in twenty-two long sections.⁸ Five years later, in 1866, a single-sheet version, the *Complete Territorial Map of the Great East* (*Daedong yeoji jeondo*) was made. Choe Hangi was a polymath, bibliophile and a prolific writer whose topics ranged from philosophy to treatises on Western science in-

cluding his *Essential Geography of the World* (*Jigu jeonyo*) published in 1857.

The 1834 *Jigu jeonhudo* are a pair of terrestrial maps in the same double-hemisphere globular format as the MacLean 1800 map, however, enlarged by one third. The most obvious difference is the total lack of inscription on the 1834 maps. The 1834 maps do however include all the labels and other details of the 1800 map including the hash marked naval voyages of European explorers.

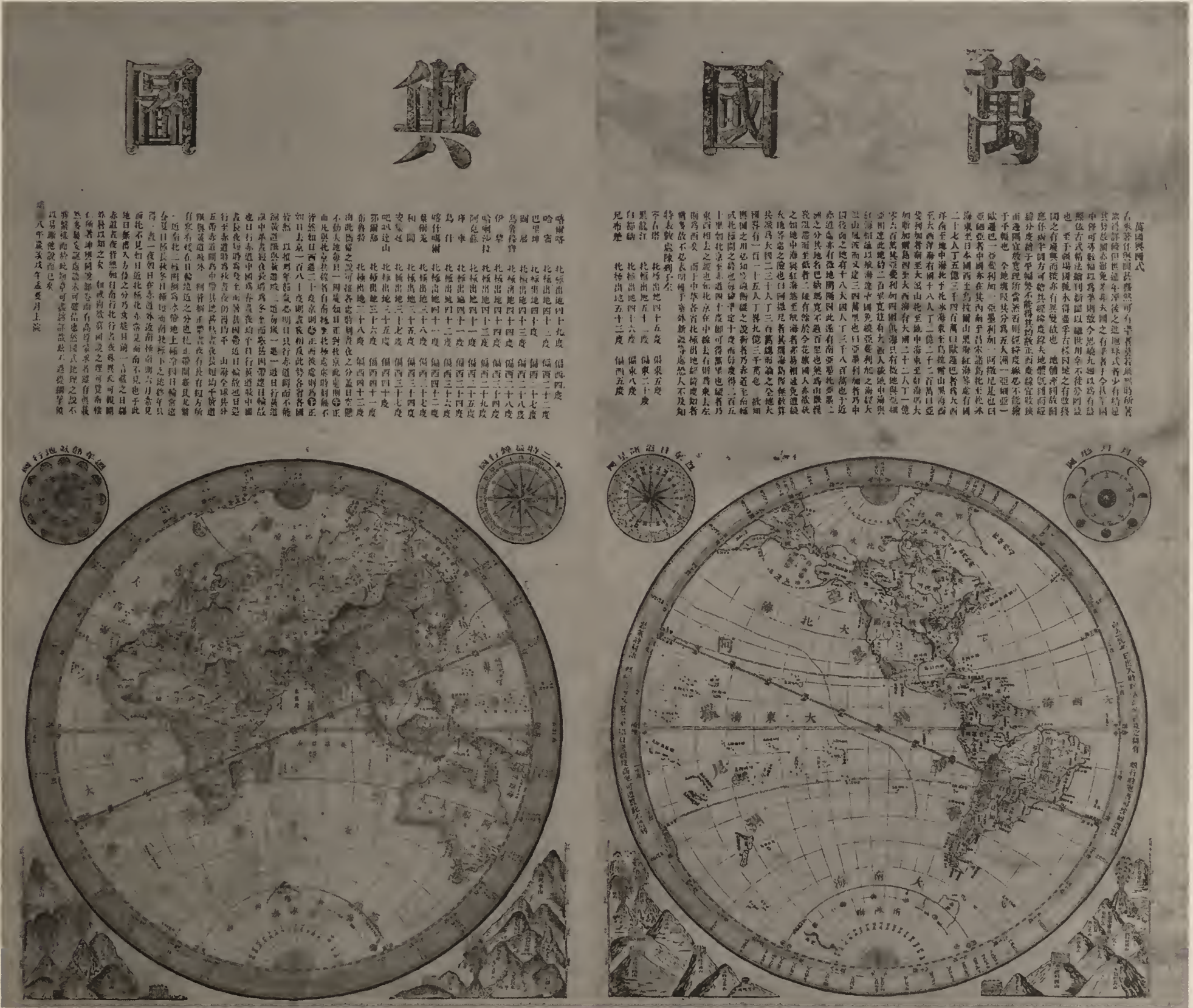
The 1834 production of Kim and Choe's first collaborative work represented an important first step for both Kim and Choe toward their own later syntheses of traditional and modern thinking. That the 1800 map was known in Korea can be confirmed in Yi Gyu-gyeong's (1788-1856) encyclopedia *Oju's Scattered Manuscripts of Glosses and Comments* (*Oju yeonmun jangjeon sango*), compiled in the 1840s.⁹ It has an entry with the entire inscription from the 1800 Zhuang map and description of the 1834 *Jigu jeonhudo* created by Kim and Choe confirming the importance of the Zhuang 1800 map and the *Jigu jeonhudo* at the time. The *Jigu jeonhudo* continued to be significant for at least two decades, as Choe included it in his *Essential*

Geography of the World of 1857. Yi, Kim and Choe all had access to some version of the Zhuang 1800 map; how and why this came to pass is still unknown, but all three felt it should play an active part in their emerging ideas for a modern Korea.¹⁰

Chinese Map of the World of 1858

The Newberry's *Map of the World* represents a later enhanced version of the MacLean 1800 map printed in China. The MacLean map is dated to the first ten days of the first month of summer in the eighth year

of the Xianfeng reign (1858). This handsome map was produced as two sheets each measuring 82 x 137 cm. each. It was printed on a medium quality commercial paper, cheaper and less durable than traditional Chinese mulberry paper, popular in the middle to late nineteenth century in East Asia. The coloration used yellow, green, red pigment with some highlights in applied goldleaf. The goldleaf is used for example on the two Imperial names in the inscription, the names of the continents and the north and south poles. The large separate characters of the title itself are each a



Map of the World (Wanguo yutu), China, Qing dynasty, dated 1858 (8th year of xianfeng reign (1851-62)). Woodblock print, ink, color and gold on paper, 127 x75 cm. each. MacLean Collection.

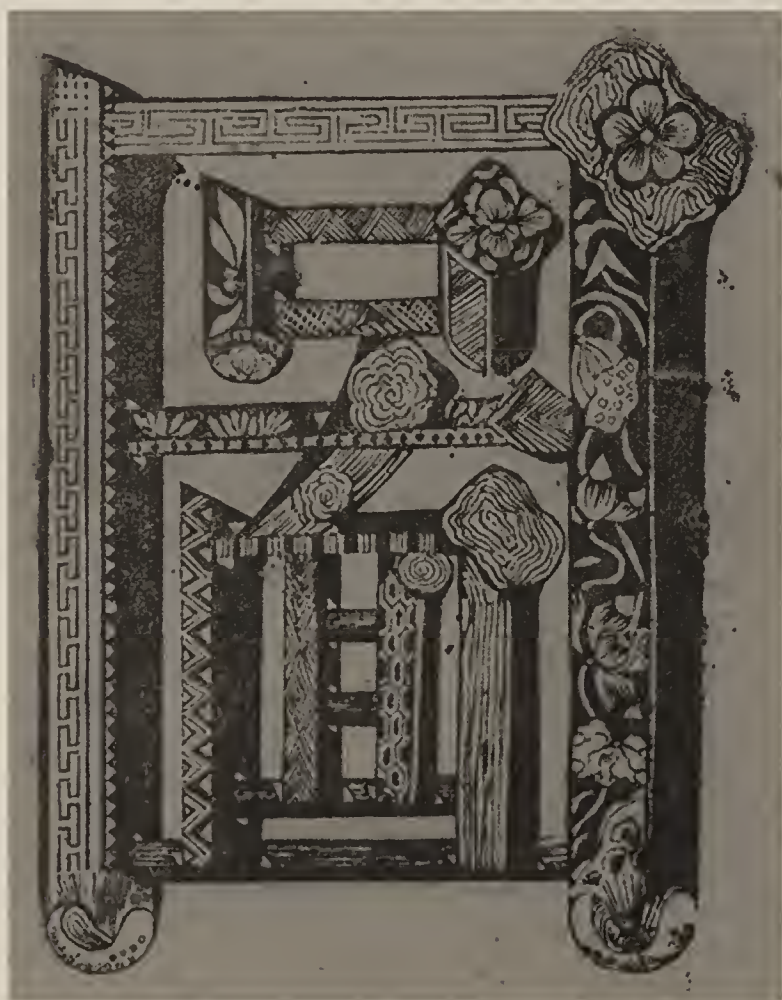
pastiche of floral and abstract design elements with shading added to imply three dimensionality. This kind of decoration can be found on other maps of East Asia as well as American commercial wall maps published in the nineteenth century where the use of highly stylized and decorative borders was ubiquitous.

There are a number of similarities and differences both visually and textually between the 1800 and 1858 maps. Visually the presentation of lengthy horizontal inscriptions above the double hemisphere globular map is similar to the MacLean 1800 map. The 1858 inscription is less than half as long as the 1800 version. When compared the two maps proper have the same labels, like the term Equator as “*middle belt*” and “*red road*,” and layouts for the world. Also included is the patterned band of the Chinese twenty-four solar terms of the zodiac.

The first difference is the scale of the overall presentation of the maps proper, with the 1858 map twice the size of the 1800 map. Another difference is that the hemispheres in the 1858 map are reversed, in the style of the Ricci 1602 map. This is important to note that a conscious decision has been made to re-orient the two hemispheres. The typical western orientation

places the Americas and Europe in the center and marginalizes Asia. The 1858, and Ricci, orientation places China in the center of the world visually.

Textually, the passages referencing the Chinese tribute system are omitted as are discussions of earlier maps. Another difference is the hash lines of the various western circumnavigations are absent in the 1858 map. There is however a pronounced new red line. This line is similar, though slightly thicker, in technical application of color and type of marking to the dotted red lines that demarcate provincial borders within China and nation borders outside of China. This line is similar to an antimeridian line that decided the Moluccas’ (today known as the Maluku Islands in Indonesia) ownership after the Treaty of Saragossa in 1529. That line was determined after Magellan made his voyage around the tip of Cape Horn and determined the ownership of the “spice islands” that were critical to the income and influence of Spain and Portugal. The red line on the 1858 map is more likely an international date line of sorts.¹¹ As the text explains that Beijing is used as the prime or first meridian for longitude, as confirmed near the south pole, where the twenty-four meridians are listed with the label for mean (*zhongx-*



Tu and wan, details from *Map of the World*, MacLean Collection.

ian) for the Beijing meridian, then in the Pacific Ocean would be the final meridian.

The five continents descriptions have similar types of information while theories of latitude and longitude are explained in detail in both. There is one error. The number of *li*, the traditional measure of distance in China, in each degree is given as 250. The actual distance is closer to 220 *li* per degree. The 1858 map includes a discussion of the five temperate zones. The 1858 map also notes that the locations of provinces and their capitals are well known. The 1800 map has a grid of coordinates for the 18 provincial capitals and important cities along with the name of the prefecture in which it resides and respective longitude and latitude. They are not included on the 1858 map, but it does include the same grid of coordinates, in its entirety, of place names north and west in Manchuria, Mongolia and Central Asia with their corresponding latitudes and longitudes, also in the center of the inscription. They include Ningguta, Heilongjiang, Baiduna, Nerchinsk, Kaerka, Hamil, Barkol, Bizhan (Turpan), Urumqi, Ili, Karakhal, Aksu, Kuga, Ushi, Kashgar, Yarkand, Hotan, Andijan, Babadashan, Eershan, and Bulute. The 1858 map makes improvements and includes information of discoveries and surveys completed later and not available in 1800 or 1794, such as Lake Chad discovered in the 1820s in Central Africa, the separation of Mexico and Texas in the 1820s, the Great Salt Lake discovered in the 1830s, or Sabrina Land, south of Australia, discovered in the 1840s.

The 1858 map includes four insets that refer to celestial movements not found on the 1800 map. Starting from right to left the first is entitled “Drawing of the Appearance of the Moon over the Course of One Lunar Rotation” (*zhouyue yuexing tu*). The earth is depicted and named in the center. The ring of moon phases begins with the new moon on the bottom as a solid black disc. The full moon is in opposition at the top as an empty ring. There is a graduated ring alternately colored red and green that is labeled every three days of the cycle, with day “one” and day “thirty” next to each other at the bottom solid black disc.

The second inset is entitled “Drawing of All the Stars in the Sun’s Orbit over the Course of One Year” (*zhounian ridao zhuxing tu*). In the center is a green

twelve-pointed sun with a yellow ground. This is surrounded by the binomial names for the Chinese twenty-four fortnightly periods of the year along the ecliptic, each of which corresponds to 15 degrees motion of the Sun in longitude on the ecliptic. The cycle begins in the upper left with “spring begins” (*lichun*) and proceeds clockwise with “rain water” (*yushui*) next. The outer ring are the twelve zodiacal constellations that represent the suns relative location during the cycle. For example, the constellation above “spring begins” is Aquarius.

The third inset on the adjacent sheet is entitled “Drawing of the Sequence of Twelve Hours on a Clock” (*shier shichen zhongxing tu*). Again a green twelve-pointed sun is in the center. Here with added floral and foliate decoration on a yellow ground. The twelve Chinese hours on a clock in a day correspond to the twenty-hours of the western Gregorian clock. Two small arrows are attached to points of the sun indicating the direction, clockwise, of the hours indicated. The inner ring gives the name of the Chinese hour while the outer ring is half in Arabic numbers, one through twelve, and then half in Roman numerals, one through twelve. The day begins at the bottom with the Chinese hour of the rat (*zi*). As can be seen, the hour of the rat corresponds with eleven PM (Roman numeral) and one AM (Arabic numeral).

The fourth inset is entitled “Diagram of the Topography of the twenty-four fortnightly Periods over One Year” (*zhounian jieqi dixing tu*). Here the sun is red with a goldleaf character for “sun” in the center. This is surrounded by radiating flower petals. Every other binomial name for the Chinese twenty-four fortnightly periods is listed, again from the top left beginning with “rain water” (*yushui*) and going clockwise. This is surrounded by a graduated ring of alternating red and green colors. The outer ring depicts the earth and the relative amounts of night and day on the southern and northern hemispheres according to the time of year.

The other insets found on the 1858 map and not on the 1800 map, are the tall mountains, volcanoes and cities named and pictured in the lower four corners. Discovery of the “world’s tallest mountains” was a popular theme emerging from explorations and expeditions of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century like

those of Captain James Cook (1728-79) and Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859). It was a feature found in maps of the mid-nineteenth century in East Asia as well as in the West. From the bottom right and left of the Americas hemisphere, the mountains include; Elias Mountain in Russia (now Alaska), Ya Mountain in New

Zealand, and unnamed mountains in Mexico, Jamaica, Martinique, Columbia, Hawaii, and Guadalupe; volcanoes are to be found in Ecuador (listed twice), with a garrison in Mexico near a volcano; cities include: Caracas, Venezuela; Potosi, Bolivia; Cochabamba, Bolivia; Quito, Ecuador; Lima, Peru; and La Paz, Bolivia.



Details from *Map of the World*, MacLean Collection. Clockwise from top left: "Drawing of the Appearance of the Moon over the Course of One Lunar Rotation," "Drawing of All the Stars in the Sun's Orbit over the Course of One Year," "Drawing of the Sequence of Twelve Hours on a Clock," and "Diagram of the Topography of the twenty-four fortnightly Periods over One Year."

While from the bottom right and left of the other hemisphere, mountains include; Ararat in Turkey, Apennine in Italy, Caucasus' in Russia, Pyrenees in Spain, Alps in Germany; mountains in China include Xue Mountain in Yunnan, Tianmen Mountain in Gansu, Baiyuan Mountain in Sichuan, Leishan Mountain in Hebei, Daqing Mountain in Shanxi; unnamed mountains in the Himalayas, Ethiopia, Spain (twice), border mountains with Russia, Austria; and Norway; volcanoes are found in Iceland, Italy and Mount Aetna in Sicily; and finally cities listed are Guangdong, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, and Madrid.

Although the 1800 map was created exclusively for the Imperial Archives Library in China, access to it was given to Korean embassies and later Chinese mapmakers. What was it about the 1800 map that was important? The 1858 map was no question inspired by the 1800 map. It was enhanced and embellished as was common in mid-nineteenth century maps. As a presentation piece, its function changed from manuscript record to woodblock-printed presentation piece for broader audiences.

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Notes

¹ The MacLean Collection has also acquired a copy of this map. The images used are primarily from the MacLean map. The MacLean map recently came out of a French collection and the Newberry copy came as part of the large Franco Novacco collection in 1967. That both 1858 maps came out of European collections is noteworthy. The Second Opium War took place from 1856-60. It involved British and French troops primarily. At the end of the war British and French troops looted the Old Summer Palace in Beijing in retaliation for the killing of British envoys. Logic follows then that multiple copies of a map like the 1858 *Map of the World* were taken at that time and brought back to Europe.

² Richard J. Smith, *Chinese Maps: Images of 'All Under Heaven'* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 16.

³ The Ricci map has the hemispheres reversed. See Antonio Paolucci and E. Giovanni Morello, *Ai Crina della Storia: Padre Matteo Ricci (1552-1610) Fra Roma e Pechino*, exhibition catalog (Torino: Umberto Allemandi & Co., 2009), 81.

⁴ Richard A. Pegg, "World Views: Late 18th-Century Approaches to Mapmaking in China and Britain," *Orientations*, vol. 44, no. 3, April 2013.

⁵ Pegg 2013, 88.

⁶ The archives of official gifts listed in original ship's manifests, letters of Lord Macartney's Embassy to China, and the manifests and records from the East India Company were consulted in the British Library.

⁷ James L. Hevia, *Cherishing Men from Afar: Qing Guest Ritual and the Macartney Embassy of 1793* (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1995), 102-03.

⁸ Today the *Daedong Yeojido* map is widely recognized as the great synthesis of Joseon mapmaking and geographical treatises and is Korea's National Treasure number 850. There are three original copies of the *Daedong yeojido* considered to have the designation of National Treasure 850. They are currently in the collections of the Sungshin Women's University in Seoul, the Seoul Museum of History and the Kyujanggak (Institute for Korean Studies) at Seoul National University in Seoul.

⁹ See Yi Gyugyeong, *Oju's Scattered Manuscripts of Glosses and Comments (Oju yeonmun jangjeon sango)*. (Seoul: Dongguk munhwasa, reprint, 1959.)

¹⁰ Neither Kim nor Choe ever appears to have left the Korean capital and so they did not have direct access to a map in Beijing. It is still unclear then, how they obtained a copy of Zhuang's map. Choe printed his first book in Beijing and perhaps he was in contact with someone there who was able to obtain new books and maps available in Beijing. There is no doubt that they all had access to a copy of Zhuang's 1800 map in some format.

¹¹ It was not until 1884 in Washington DC that twenty-five nations met to determine the "international dateline." Greenwich Observatory was determined as the Prime Meridian which meant the antimeridian would be placed primarily in the Pacific Ocean. It was not until later that land masses on that "line" would need to determine on which side they fell.

Book Reviews

Mapping Detroit: Land, Community, and Shaping a City, June Manning Thomas and Henco Bekkering, eds, Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 2015. Softcover, 252 pages. \$34.99.

In *Mapping Detroit*, the purpose of cartography is to help shape the public decisions needed to solve the problem of Detroit's many plots of vacant land. As a result, libraries will probably place this book on their urban planning shelves rather than in the history of cartography section.

This book is a companion to *Detroit Future City*, a strategic plan report published in 2012. Each study in the volume includes an abundance of maps, some made in the distant past but most developed especially for this book. The function of every map, however, is to help readers utilize Detroit's history to understand its present and envision the city's future.

The editors are convinced that the background information presented here "offers another part of the required arsenal of tools necessary to understand Detroit's current situation." (p. 2) The maps—historical, current, and "visionary"—join with the text to provide a clearer view of Detroit's spatial roots and ideas for the future.

In one sense, the collection addresses a very specific audience with a parochial focus. But Detroit is a very special city. Its history, current circumstances, and future prospects offer instruction to everyone interested in American history and culture, urban studies, life in the age of the automobile, and maps as practical tools in shaping a city.

Gerald A. Danzer,
University of Illinois at Chicago

Smith Center News

Launch of Two Digital Publications

We are pleased to announce the launch of two new digital projects. *Make Big Plans: Daniel Burnham's Vision of an American Metropolis* presents Daniel H. Burnham and Edward H. Bennett's 1909 *Plan of Chicago* and its place in the history of American urban planning and image-making. The website explores the *Plan* as a document that harnessed not only the power of ideas but also the allure of images to communicate its vision and ensure its influence. With over 130 high-resolution images, as well as accompanying contextual essays, *Make Big Plans* offers users an array of

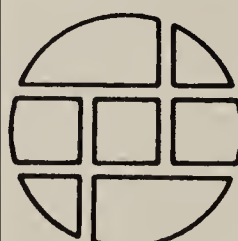
historical materials, from maps, views, and panoramas to photographs, postcards, and advertisements. Culled from the Newberry Library and other collections across the country, the images available on the website illustrate the Western European and early American visions of urban design that preceded the *Plan* as well as those that emerged in its wake. The website can be accessed at www.publications.newberry.org/makebigplans.

Mapping Movement in American History and Culture is an online archive and companion to the study and use of American maps of movement. Drawn from the collections of the Newberry, more than 500 high-resolution images of maps, dating from the sixteenth to twenty-first century, accompany thematic essays by leading scholars in their fields. The website presents a variety of perspectives on the history of American travel, transportation, commerce, and communications. The website can be accessed at www.mappingmovement.newberry.org.

Both digital projects were made possible in part by major grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Mapping, Text, and Travel

This summer the Smith Center welcomed sixteen university and college faculty to the Newberry Library for a National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Seminar. The five-week seminar examined the complex relationship between mapping, text, and travel, from the emergence of the modern world to the dawn of the digital age, focusing on the genre of travel mapping within the wider context of the history of cartography and travel publication. Smith Center Director James Akerman and Skidmore College Professor Jordana Dym co-directed the seminar.



The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography was founded in 1972 to advance knowledge of the history of cartography and to promote the use of the Newberry's cartographic collections. Among the many programs it sponsors to achieve these goals are institutes and seminars, research fellowships, exhibitions, workshops for educators and public historians, public lecture series, and a variety of print and electronic publications.

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Mapline is the official publication of the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library. Since 1976, it has been devoted to advancing knowledge of the history of cartography by reporting events, ideas, and issues in the field. In addition to printing short articles reflecting current research, it functions as a bulletin to announce recent acquisitions to the cartographic collections at the Newberry and keeps readers informed of the Center's work, publications, and sponsored events. It also contains brief reports on conferences, exhibitions, societies, and lectures beyond the Newberry.

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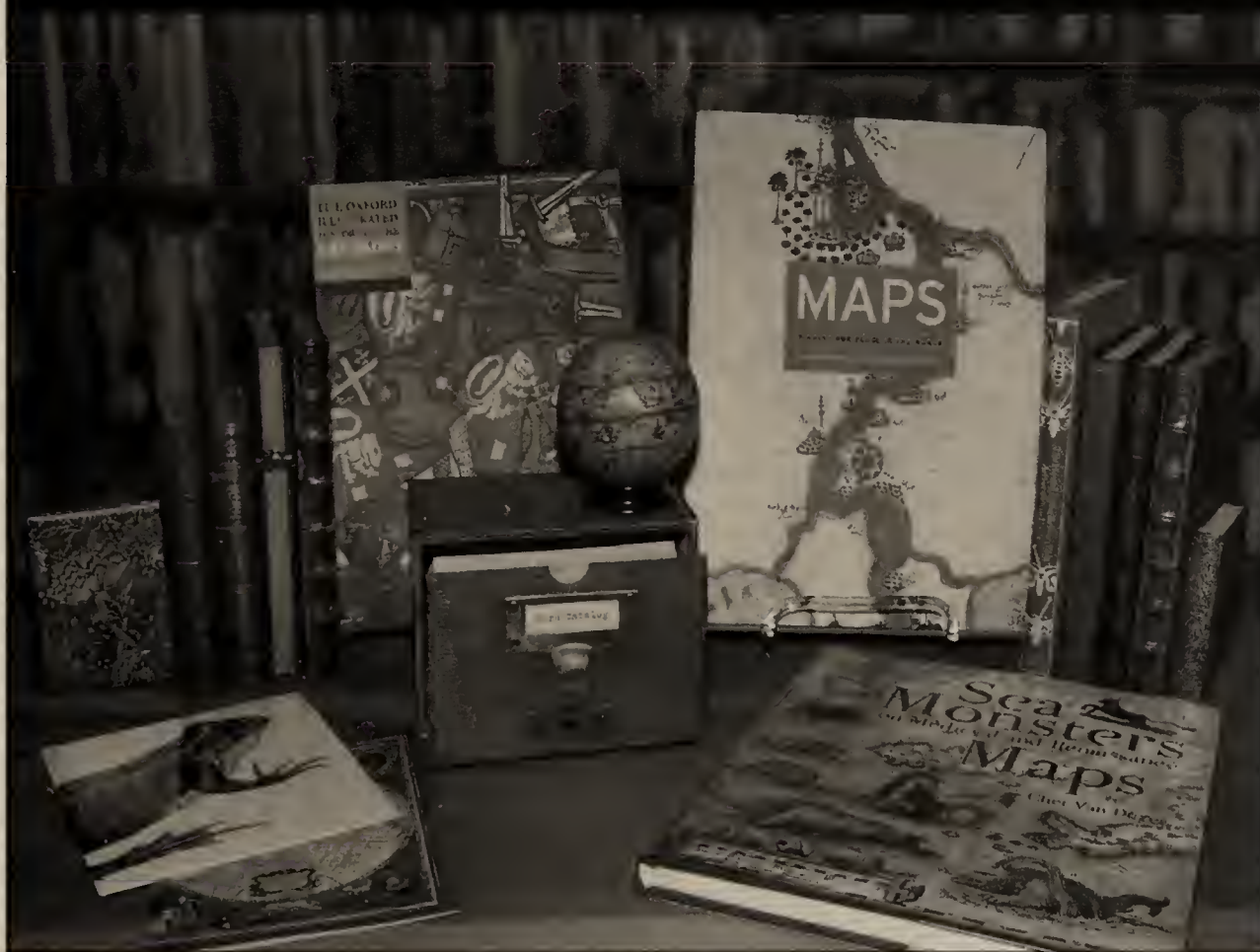
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MAPS, THEIR COLLECTING AND STUDY: A Fifty Year Retrospective

The Newberry Library, Chicago | October 27-29, 2016

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library invites you to Chicago in October 2016 for the Nineteenth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the lectures series. To commemorate this anniversary, the nineteenth series of the Nebenzahl Lectures returns to its first theme: the relationship between map collecting and the historical study of cartography. In 1966, the Newberry Library invited Raleigh Ashlin Skelton, Keeper of the Map Room of the British Library, to Chicago to deliver a series of four lectures on the theme, *The Study and Collecting of Early Maps*. Skelton's lectures, later published as an influential book by the University of Chicago Press, launched the oldest series of public lectures specifically devoted to the history of cartography. Over the years, the Nebenzahl Lectures have consistently broken new ground in cartographic study, and have played a central role in the field's remarkable growth.

Program Schedule

Thursday, October 27

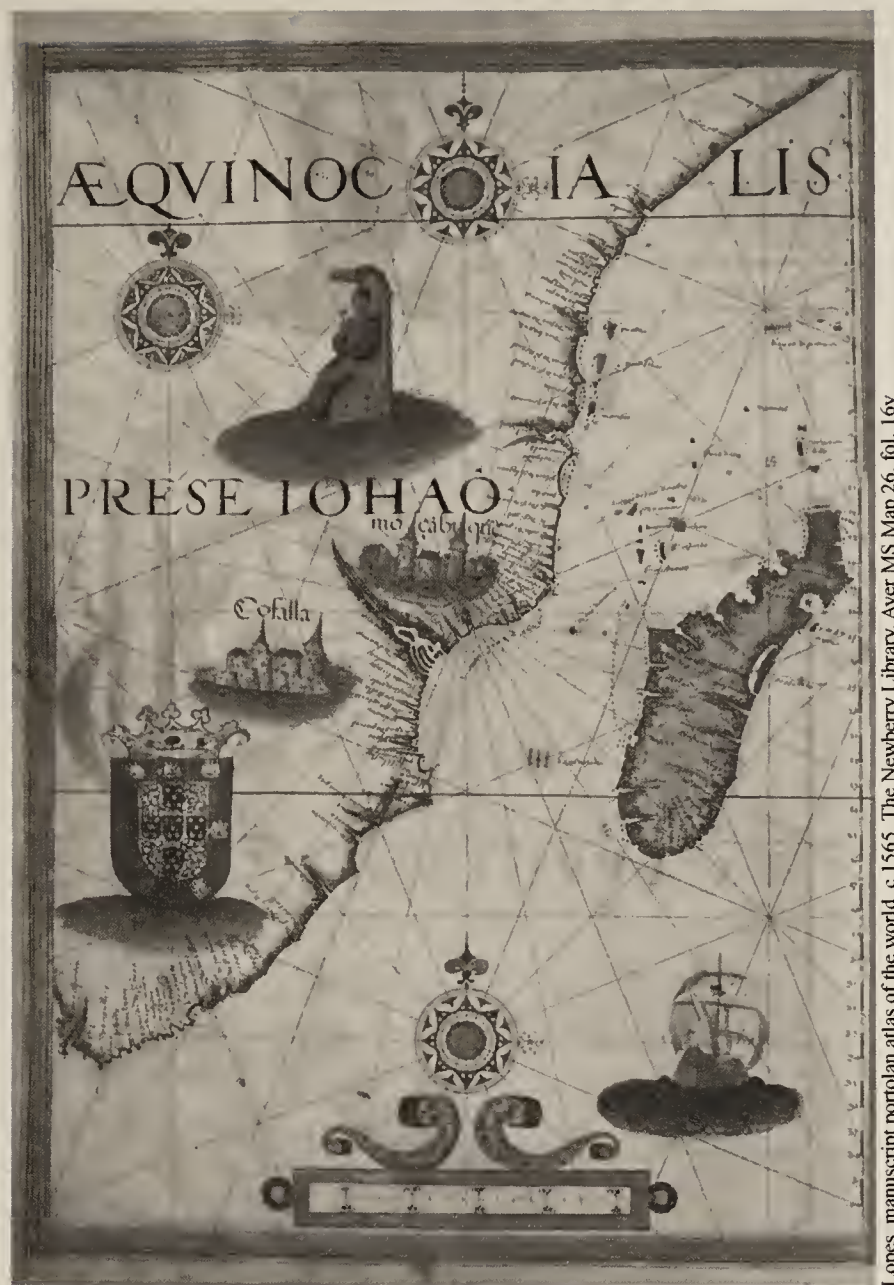
- 5:30 PM Opening Reception
- 6:00 PM Welcome and commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Nebenzahl Lectures
- 6:30 PM "Of Maps, Libraries, and Lectures," keynote lecture
Matthew Edney, University of Southern Maine

Friday, October 28

- 10:30 AM "George III as a Map Collector"
Peter Barber, The British Library
- 1:30 PM "How Did Old Maps Become Valuable?"
Susan Schulten, University of Denver
- 3:00 PM "Collecting and Studying East Asian Maps in the United States and Europe"
Richard Pegg, MacLean Collection
- 4:15 PM Reception

Saturday, October 29

- 9:15 AM "Maps, Marginalia, and Ephemera"
James Akerman, The Newberry Library
- 10:45 AM "The Atlas as a Way of Thinking"
Peter Nekola, The Newberry Library



Lopes, manuscript portolan atlas of the world, c. 1565, The Newberry Library, Ayer MS Map 26, fol. 16v

Registration

The Nebenzahl Lectures are free and open to the public, however registration in advance is required.

To register, please contact Andrew Epps at +1 (312) 255-3541 or eppsa@newberry.org. Online registration is also available at www.newberry.org/50th-anniversary-nebenzahl-lectures.

International Symposium of IMCoS

The Thirty-Fourth Annual Symposium of the International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS) will be held October 24-26, prior to the Nebenzahl Lectures. Please note that the IMCoS Symposium requires separate registration and payment of the conference fee. For more information, contact Andrew Epps with the information above, or visit www.newberry.org/2016imcossymposium.

Chicago International Map Fair

The Fourth Chicago International Map Fair will be held October 28-30 at the Chicago Cultural Center. The fair will feature over 35 antique map, print, globe, and book dealers. Tickets and more information are available at www.chicagomapfair.com.

www.newberry.org/50th-anniversary-nebenzahl-lectures

Maptalk

Friday, May 10, 1839. The day is overcast, the river covered with fog, and our course is constantly interrupted by obstacles encountered in a new succession of bends that commence as we leave the Big Sioux River. The pilots repeatedly ask the crew to make soundings on the depth of the water. One sounding shows a depth of 6 feet, the second 3, a third 8, a fourth 5, and so on. The substances which form the bed of the river are so mobile that they settle almost parallel to the undulations of the water's surface, forming thus waves of moving sand, mud, and diluted soil. One moment they take a certain shape and then at the next they take another. The prow of the boat slices into the trough formed by two such underwater crests and everyone shouts, "There she goes!" Hardly has the stern waded through when the prow sinks again into the next crest.

Sometimes only a part of the keel is stuck in the sand while the rest stays afloat. Then 30 men climb onto the roof of the boat, form double ranks, and start marching from starboard to port, back and forth, rocking the boat. This operation, helped by the current sweeping away the mud, widens the bed of the keel and frees the boat. If toward the end of this operation, the wind happens to interfere, the part of the vessel afloat yields to its power, swings about, disengaging the rest of the keel, and the steamboat, now adrift, is washed sideways upon the first sand or rock bank the river presents to it, undeterred by all efforts exerted upon the rudder or in any other way.

Then a curious phenomenon takes place: The side of the boat facing upstream withstands the water which rushes upon it with all of its force; the sand ahead of the hull is dredged out and goes trailing off downstream, where a slow backwash causes the sand to settle and accumulate into a mountain which projects above the water.

Sometimes in less than an hour a gulf is dredged out upstream, while an island of sand piles up downstream. The anchors have to be thrown overboard, huge planks of wood are used for leverage between the hull and the mountains of sand against it, and with 60 men engaged, the engine under full steam, hours, sometimes days, are spent trying to free the boat. And all consider themselves lucky if such efforts are crowned with success no matter how much time it took! For if the boat refuses to budge, it is then necessary to sit and wait until the river rises and delivers you from the dangers which always are a part of the work caused by such situations.

—Joseph N. Nicollet, *Notes from the Missouri River Expedition, April 4—November 18, 1839*

Map: Graff 3302
Text: Ayer F597.N63

